Sales and Manufacture of Dairy Products

Consumption and demand data is difficult to generate for food items, and dairy products are no exception. However, sales data and manufacturing data can be used to approximate consumption figures. Sales data for fluid milk products were used to estimate consumption of fluid milk products, and manufacturing data were used to estimate consumption of other selected dairy products.

Many products can be manufactured using milk as the primary ingredient. The discussion here is limited to cottage cheese and frozen dairy products, which have similar post-processing characteristics to those of fluid milk, i.e., insignificant importation, exportation or long-term storage (Table 36).

An appropriate population estimate is a necessary component for estimating per capita consumption. California population data were obtained from the California Department of Finance. In July 1997, the state's population reached an estimated 32.961 million. This represents a 1.8 percent increase over the previous estimate of 32.383 million for July 1996.

Per capita consumption of fluid milk products was 91.25 quarts (Table 36). The total consists of 65.68 quarts of whole and reduced fat (2 percent fat) milk, 10.45 quarts of lowfat (1 percent fat) milk, 13.83 quarts of skim (fat free) milk and 1.29 quarts of half-and-half products. The 1997 per capita consumption figure represents a 1.7 percent decrease from the 1996 estimate and a 2.0 percent decrease from the 1995 estimate.

In 1997, per capita consumption of cottage cheese in California (as estimated by per capita production) totaled 2.91 pounds, and increase of 0.7 percent since 1996. Lowfat and nonfat cottage cheese were consumed in greater quantities than creamed cottage cheese (1.93 pounds vs. 0.98 pounds), which contrasts sharply with the consumption patterns prevalent in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s.

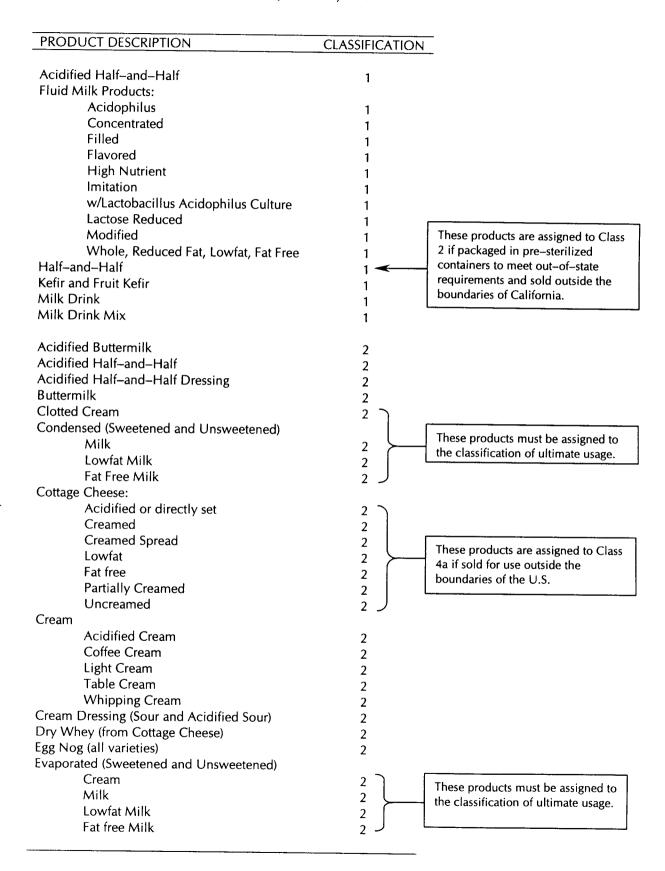
Frozen products were broken into three categories — ice cream, ice milk and sherbet. Total frozen dairy product consumption is up 0.8 percent since 1996 but down 5.8 percent since 1995. Ice cream accounted for approximately 75 percent of the consumption of frozen dairy products. Ice milk accounted for approximately 21 percent, with sherbet accounting for the remaining products consumed. Consumption of imitation ice cream and imitation ice milk products was insignificant at less than 0.01 pounds per capita.

Estimated Per Capita Consumption of Selected Dairy Products in California, 1977 - 1997 Frozen Dairy Products—
Ice Cream Ice Milk (quarts) (quarts) 15.28 5.03 15.45 5.08 15.41 4.49 15.66 4.69 15.14 4.49 15.96 4.71 15.96 4.71 15.96 4.71 15.96 15.14 5.63 14.83 5.82 13.71 5.86 14.18 4.90 14.21 4.66 13.91 4.19 13.84 4.15 13.91 13.91 13.91 13.91 13.31 3.82 Total (Quarts) 22.06 22.06 22.05 22.05 22.05 21.38 21.38 21.74 21.74 21.74 21.53 21.69 21.53 20.35 21.69 19.66 119.66 117.76 117.76 Low- & Nonfat (pounds)
1.93
2.00
2.01
2.10
2.10
2.12
2.13
2.15
2.15
2.19
2.15
2.16
1.98
1.98
1.98
1.98
1.98
1.98
1.99 Cottage Cheese -Creamed Lov (spunod) Half & Half 11.54 11.59 11.59 11.50 11.60 11.76 11.81 11.78 11.58 11.58 Lowfat 1% (duarts) Whole & 2% Skim '-... (quarts) 8.47 8.67 7.75 7.75 7.30 6.86 6.86 6.86 7.41 7.99 8.36 8.64 9.50 11.00 11.00 11.00 11.23 11.23 11.33 115.62 114.68 114.00 110.26 110.25 103.63 103.16 101.94 99.94 99.94 96.85 95.56 85.80 82.61 80.39 76.85 (quarts) 125.64 123.36 119.36 119.36 111.77 111.74 111.74 111.74 111.06 111.06 110.07 110.08 106.29 106.29 106.29 107.47 93.92 93.15 92.80 California Population (1,000) 22,350 22,839 23,255 23,771 24,712 25,152 25,576 26,365 26,365 26,946 27,063 29,063 29,063 32,40 32,063 32,961 Table 35.

Pluid milk containing 1% milkfat was introduced in California January 1990.

Classification of Dairy Products

EFFECTIVE JUNE 21, 1993



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION	- -
Fromage Frais (Lowfat, Fat free)	2 -	
Hoop Cheese	2	These products are assigned to Class
Sour Cream		4a if sold for use outside the
Light Sour Cream	2	boundaries of the U.S.
Sour Flavored Half-and-Half	2	
Sour Half-and-Half Dressing	2	
Ultra High Temperature (UHT) Products:		These products are assigned to Class
Fluid Flavored Milk (Whole, Lowfat, Fat free)	1)	2 if sold for use outside California
Fluid Milk (Whole, Lowfat, Fat free)	1 }	and Class 4a if sold for use outside
Half-and-Half	i	of the 48 contiguous states.
Dairy Spread	2)	
Egg Nog	2	
Flavored Drink	2	
Lowfat Milk	2	These products are assigned to
Milk	2	Class 4a if sold for use outside of
Milk Drink Mix	2	the 48 contiguous states.
Fat free Milk	2	
Ultrapasteurized Half-and-Half (hermetically sealed)	$\frac{2}{2}$	
Whipped Cream (Cream Topping)	2	
Whipped Cream Cream Topping, Whipped Nonfat Yogurt Topping		
Yogurt (Flavored, Lowfat, Nonfat)	2 2]	These products are assigned to
Yogurt (Havored, Edwiat, Nonfat)		Class 4a if sold for use outside
	2	the boundaries of the U.S.
Yogurt Sherbet	ر 2	
Frozen Dairy Dessert (Mix, Lowfat, Nonfat)	3	
Frozen Yogurt (Mix, Lowfat, Nonfat)	3	
Ice Cream and Ice Milk		
Diabetic	3	
Dietetic	3	
Imitation	3	
Mix	3	
Nonfat	3	
Light Dairy Dessert	3	
Quiescently Frozen Confections	3	
Sherbet	3	
Butter	4a	
Dry Buttermilk	4a	
Nonfat Dry Milk	4a	These products are assigned to Class
Ultrapasteurized Milk Products	4a ≪	4a if sold outside the 48 contiguous
Whole Dry Milk		states.
Cheese:	4a	succs.
Bakers	46	
Blue	4b	
Brick	4b	
Cheddar	4b	
Colby	4b	
Cream	4b	
Cream Full Skim	4b	
	4b	
Gorganzola	4b	
Limburger	4b	_

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION		
Cheese (continued)			
Monterey Jack	4b		
Mozzarella	4b		
Muenster	4b		
Neufchatel	4b		
Parmesan	4b		
Part Skim	4b		
Provolone	4b		
Ricotta	4b		
Romano	4b		
Swiss	4b		
Dry Modified Whey	4b		
Dry Whey (from other Cheese)	4b		

California Dairy Industry Historic Timeline

(as related to Government)

1932	Los Angeles Milk Arbitration Board: Voluntary agreement among producers and
	handlers to set producer and resale prices.
1935	Young Act - Establishes minimum producer pricing. Milk Stabilization created.
	Federal programs terminated in California.
1937	Desmond Act - Establishes minimum wholesale and retail pricing.
1945	Dairy Products Promotion Act - Establishes the Dairy Council of California to foster
	education and promotional programs.
1947	Unfair Practices Act - Regulates unfair dairy business practices. Prohibits sales
	below cost.
1955	Amendment of Young Act: Basis for pricing changed.
1962	AB 2742 - Establishes component pricing for fluid milk products. (butterfat, solids-
	not-fat, and fluid carrier).
	California introduces lowfat (2-10) milk.
1965	Classified pricing for manufactured products begins, based solely on finished produc
	prices for butter and nonfat dry milk.
1967	Gonsalves Milk Pooling Act - Establishes a statewide pooling of producer revenues,
	using a system of quota, base and overbase.
1969	Gonsalves Milk Pooling Act becomes effective.
	California Milk Advisory Board established.
1970	California Manufacturing Milk Advisory Board established.
1973	Quality assurance dating was extended to most dairy products.
	Forward pricing for Class 2 and 3 products began.
	Suspension of minimum wholesale pricing began.
1974	AB 1570 - Requires cottage cheese, buttermilk, and sour cream dressing be made
	from market grade milk.
1975	Minimum retail prices suspended in North and Central Valley.
1977	Minimum retail and wholesale prices suspended in all areas.
	Market Milk Enforcement consolidated with Milk Stabilization.
1978	AB 1110 - Desmond Act repealed. All original quota equalized. Authority to establish
	formula pricing.
	Economic formula to determine Class 1 prices implemented. Established 2-month
	pricing periods.
1979	Milk movement provisions developed.

- Call provisions
- Transportation credits (plant to plant)
- Transportation allowances (ranch to plant).
- 1980 Fluid milk usage goes below 50 percent of total milk production on an annual basis.
- 1982 AB 903 Class 4 divided into Class 4a and Class 4b.

- Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 Dairy Diversion Program: Payments made for voluntary 5% to 30% reductions in milk production between January 1984 and March 1985; first federal use of supply control in the milk industry.
- AB 910 Milk Pooling statutes revised relative to issuance of new quota. Quota allocated based on Class 1 growth above historic high.

 Implementation of \$0.15 per hundredweight national promotion assessment.
- 1985 Farm Bill Dairy Termination Program payment made for voluntary elimination of dairy farms between April 1986 and August 1987.
- 1987 SB 29 Establishes Milk Producers Security Trust Fund.
- 1989 Class 4b prices based on cheese prices began.

 Two-month pricing for Class 2 and 3 began.

 Emergency price relief granted on Class 1 from August through November 1989.
- 1990 Extra light (1-11) milk introduced.
- AB 2203 Provided emergency price relief on Class 1, 2, and 3 milk from April to September 1992.
- 1992 Emergency price relief granted on Class 1, 2 and 3 from February through August 1992.
- SB 688 Milk Pooling Statutes revised to provide a fixed Class 1 price differential of \$1.70 from January 1, 1994 to January 1, 1995.

 SB 72 Authorizes dairy product cross-promotion. Yogurt reclassified from Class 1 to Class 2 milk product. Quota now based on Class 1 and 2 growth.

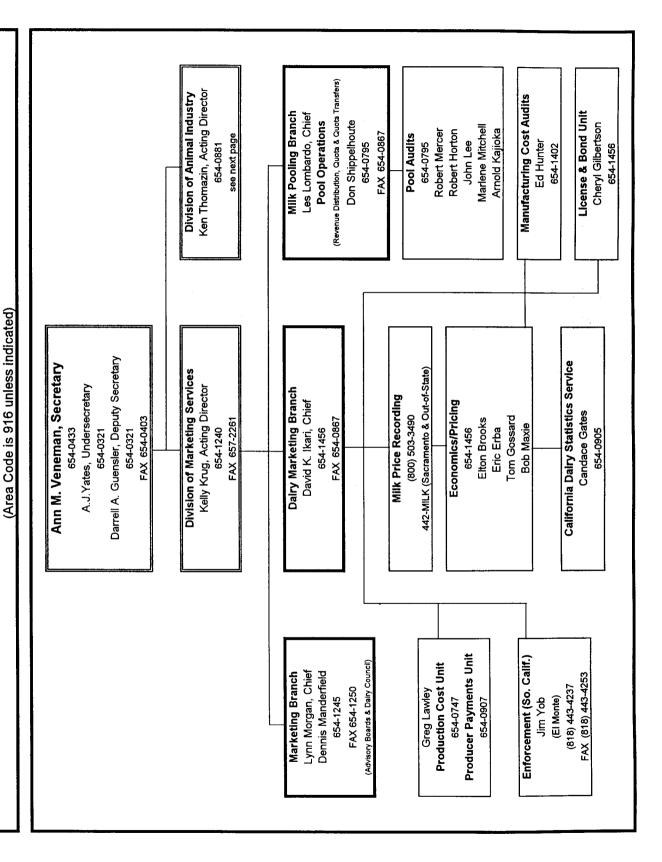
 Cost of Production removed from Class 1 pricing formula, replaced by Commodity Reference Price.

 California Milk Processors Board established.

 California Dairy Advisory Committee established.
- AB 1285 Removes sunset clause on SB 688 making the \$1.70 fixed differential permanent.
 - Milk Stabilization Branch name changed to Dairy Marketing Branch.
- 1995 Emergency price relief granted on all classes from June 1995 through January 1996.
- SB 1885 Changes accounting for restricted use market milk. Eliminates producer's ability to de-pool their milk on a monthly basis by giving up their Grade A permit.
- 1997 Changed the accounting for other source milk on July 1.
- 1998 AB 1058 Removes sunset clause on SB 1885.

Key Contacts for Department Dairy Services

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